## THE CAPITAL.

Excitement Among the Officeholders Throughout the Country.

A General Decapitation of Radicals Looked For.

Large Increase in the Yearly Receipts of Government.

Passage by the Senate of the Bill to Protect Army Officers Against Civil Prosecution.

Sharp Personal Debate Between Senators Clark and Saulsbury.

The Latter Accused of Disloyal Utterances.

Further Discussion of the Army Bill

in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1866.

PLUTTER AMONG OFFICE-HOLDERS. ns are by no means wanting of the popular an-

ighout the country. The ins are rushing here with their pockets stuffed with doc-evidences of their loyalty to the nd the President, while the greedy outs en more numerous, demonstrative ed to prove the radicalism of the incumbe Pennsylvania is thus largely represented in All the fat places in New York do not seem to be ctorily assigned, while the postmasters and col-of all the leading cities East and West are in tremittee fame, who holds the Detroit Post Office, appears suddenly for the s-cond time. Scripps, of the Chicago use, it is affirmed, is to retire from the Chicago Post e to make room for John L. Wilson, of the Journal. her prominent Western office-holders are nervously suppling the anxious seat. It is thus certain that some ation must have gone out from here that appointees square their political conduct to accord with the of the administration or give way to others who

TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

al receipts, exclusive of loans......\$329,567,126

the actual receipts of the government, from all red by the Revenue Con

oal aggregate receipts to April 1. . . . . . \$410,041,232 From the above it will be seen the monthly average astoms receipts for nine months were \$14,000,000, and be monthly average internal revenue receipts for the ame period, \$27,000,000. The receipts of the Treasury for the first three quarters of the present year were nearly \$80,500,000 more than those for the entire pre-vious year. The estimated receipts for the remaining quarter will, it is believed, be sufficient to bring up the revenue for the year ending June 30 next to \$601,000,000, er nearly \$171,500,000 more than those of the year

SPECTS OF A NEW PIVE PER CENT GOVERNMENT LOAN.

ood that the Secretary of the Treasury or a new five per cent loan.

SKESS AND THE CASE OF JUDGE STANSBURY. me time ago the Senate passed a bill providing for mediate Courte of Appeal to be held in each of the sective circuits, by a Judge of the Supreme Court of United States District Courts. This bill has yet to be acted upon by the House, hence the delay in disposing of the nomination of Mr. Stansbury to supply the exis ing vacancy on the bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Catron; for should the bill become a law, it will be ary to reorganize the Supreme Court, and to fit essary number of judges to perform the require

THE DISTILLERY PRAUDS ON THE INTERNAL

The number of defaulting distilleries in New York re-ently seized and held by the Internal Revenue Bureau is twenty-two, and the amount they cheated the government out of is estimated at half a million dollars, of which sum at least two hundred thousand dollars for fines and taxes will be recovered. Similar frauds in dif ferent parts of the country continue to be discovered.

The Committee on Elections will on Monday take up the case from Ohio of Follett against Delano, the sitting THE RECENT AWARDS TO THE CAPTORS OF THE

CONSPIRATORS.

It appears from the report of the Commissioners who made the awards for the capture of Booth and others that they made their awards upon the principle of dis-tributing prize money in the navy, so far as it was applicable, as that afforded the best rule that could be adopted. They say the parties who made the arrest of Booth and Harold were a detachment of the Sixteenth New York cavalry, consisting of Lieut. E. P. Doherty, commanding, and two sergeants, seven corporals and seventeen privates, accompanied by E. J. Conger and L. B. Baker, two employes in the detective service of Colonel L. C. Baker, Provest Marshal, &c., the officer who originally directed the expedition, though not per-

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President bas pardoned the following named criminals:—John G. Harris, of Kentucky, convicted of riolation of the Internal Revenue laws and sentenced to pay a fine of \$600; Horace L Jones, of Michigan, coned of embessing from the mails and sentenced to ten years imprisonment; Wallace W. Whittlesey, of the District of Columbia, convicted of abstracting public records from the United States Treasury Department and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000, and stand convicted until the fine was paid. Whittlesey has been in confinement about eight months, and is now pardoned because his health has become so much impaired as to endanger his life. George Warren Townsend, of Massachusetts, con-victed of attempting fraud on the enrollment division of the Provest Marshal's office, and was sentenced to three

Array imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIF CURRENCY.

Chief Detective Wood, of the Treasury Department, has lately made some astonishing discoveries in regard to the existence of a regularly organized gang of counterfeiters of the government currency. Three or four arrests have already been made, and as soon as Mr. Wood returns from the West a full examination will be entered into and all the facts connected with the fraud made public. In the first week of the present month parties were taken who had in their possession the plate from which the spurious twenty dollar compound interest notes had been printed. They were secured, as well as their plate, and their little game spoiled. This plate had been made from the original, still in the hands of the government authorities, in the same manner as the one hundred dollar notes. That is, an impression of it had been made upon lead, and with this an electrotype fac simile manufactured, the notes from which could hardly be destinguished from the genuine. Plates for making tens on the City Bank of Albany, fives on the Bank of favego, New York; fives of the North Adams Bank, and

seven or eight additional institutions throughout the country, were also discovered and taken care of. Other parties interested in the business are yet to be found, and the detectives are upon their tracks, with a

The General and Mrs. Grant leave the city at seven o'clock to-morrow morning for a visit to Richmond, Petersburg, City Point and vicinity, and expect to return by

Major General Franz Sigel has recently been made the President of the International Transportation Land F Commercial Company. JEFF. DAVIS.

The Judiciary Committee is still at work considering the evidence for and against Jeff. Davis in the matter of the assassination conspiracy. In reply to equiries they state they will not be able to report before the middle of next week. The time and mode of his trial has been

under discussion by the authorities for a week past, but no definite conclusions have been reached. It will prob-ably depend upon whether Chief Justice Chase opens the May term of court in Virginia.

Several gontlergen have been here within a few days granging for the attendance of certain Senators and other distinguished speakers at a mass meeting of the friends and supporters of the administration that is proposed to be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 15th of next

ANOTHER OF THE VESSELS FOR OUR EASTERN SQUADRON.

The steamer Augusta, carrying ten guns, left here yesterday for New York. She will be attached, probably, to the West India squadron, but for the present will be attached to the naval squadron which has been ordered to duty on the British North American count for the preto duty on the British North American coast for the pro-

EXECUTIVE APPROVALS.

The President has approved the bill authorizing him to transfer a gunboat to the government of the republic of Liberia, which is to pay for the vessel; also the joint resolution protesting against pardens by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous crimes on condition of emigration to the United States; also the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning the militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. The sum of \$6,716,000 is apopriated for the purpose.

AMENDMENT OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT. The amendatory act relating to the habeas corpus and regulating proceedings in certain cases, after occupying the attention of the Senate for several days past and the entire session of to-day, was passed, with some amend-ments, by the large vote of thirty year to four nays. The object of the bill is for the protection of officers and soldiers who in the discharge of their duties, in obedience the bill. A large number of amendments were intro-duced and but few carried. One of those voted down emanated from Mr. Edmunds, the new Senator from Vermont, who, despite his professional ability, could not have looked into its results very profoundly. His object was to make the government shoulder all the not have looked into its results to the solution and the object was to make the government shoulder all the expense of trials and damages. It can be easily expense of trials and damages. It can be easily expense of trials and damages. ment funds and the extensive field of speculation and probable results was learnedly discussed by Senators Edmunds, Trumbull, Cowan, Doolittle, Howard, Reverdy Johnson, Williams and Guthrie.

The result of one week's labor over the army bill in se is not very flattering. Two-thirds of all its sections remain to be sold upon, one by one. This is the bill that Chairman Schenek expected the House would pass in a couple of days at the farthest. It is ex-tremely unforturate for measures of this kind that so many members (5 Congress have captain, colonel or general prefixed to their rames. They all feel bound to entilate their superior knowledge of army matters; con-equently the wrangle over he birth of this important

rention was postponed by the authors of the circular which had called such a number of practical miners to the circular as endorsers of the call. They came to Congress with the intention to frame a resolut mittees as endorsers of anything.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION The President has recognized Moritz Von Baumbach as the Vice Consul of Oldenburg, at Milwaukee, and as Vice Consul of Bavaria at the same city.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 20, 1866.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., seked that the Com-

mittee on the Pacific Railroad be discharged from the further consideration of a bill to aid in the construction of the southern branch of the Pacific Railroad, on the round that the committee are of opinion that no further pecuniary obligations ought to be assumed by the gov-ernment to aid in the construction of the branches of the Union Pacific Railroad. The committee was discharged Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Rail-

read, reported a joint resolution to extend the time for completing the first twenty miles of the Western Pacific Rairread to the lat of January, 1867; which was adopted.

the Western Facilite Relicion to the law of January, level, which was adopted.

MENALS FOR THE RESCURSE OF THE STRAMSHIP SAF FRANCEOUS PASSENGERS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., called up the joint resolution requesting the President to procure three valuable gold medals, with suitable devices—one to be presented to Capitaln Creighton, of the ship Three Bells, of Glasgow; one to Capitaln Stowlier, of the ship Antarctic—as testimonials of national gratitude for their galiant conduct in rescuing about five bundred. Americans from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco; and that the cost of the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not other wise appropriated.

Mr. JOHEONS, (dem.) of Md., offered an amendment that a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be appropriated to enable the President to reward in such manner as he may deem most appropriate the officers and crows of those vessels that aided in the rescue of the survivors from the wreck of the San Francisco, and such others as distinguished themselves by offices of heroism and humanity on that occasion.

The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution as amended, was adojted.

FROYSETION OF ARRY OFFICERS AGAINST CIVIL PROSECUTION.

The act amendatory of an act in relation to the habeas corpus was taken up. This bill grants indemnity to officers of the army for acts committed in aid of the suppression of the rebellion, and exempts them from liability to civil courts for such acts. The pending question was upon the amendment of fir. Edmunds, that the previsions of the act shall not apply to acts committed in States represented in Congress during the rebellion, and in which the habeas corpus was not caspended.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the adoption of the amendment, and the vote was as follows:—

Yeas—Messes. Buckslew, Cowas, Doolittle, Edmunds, Outher, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith and

YEAS-Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Doolittle, Edmunda, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nemnith and Sankbury-I.

NATS-Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Cark, Conness Cragin, Cressell, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Karsan, Lane of Ind., Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Ranney, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Tates-St.

not yield to the authority of the United States. It is the Senator (Mr. Saulsbury) should ur A is time that the Senator (Mr. Saulsbury) should ur A is time that authority of the United States will be deviated that the it concerns a Senator or the mer appearance whether it cannot cause its if to be obeyed. It is not worth having if Mr. Saulsbury — Mr. Pre ayed.

Mr. Saul

rebellion and rebellious spirit to me, I have only this to say—there is nothing in that Senator, mentally, morally, physically, or otherwise, that gives him theiright to use insolent language here.

Mr. Claux—Mr. President, I desire to use no insulting language. I shall not be discourteous to the Senator from Delaware, or any other Senator, I hope, and I shall not be discourteous to the Senator of the United States, but when the Senator from Delaware, or any other Senator, shall rise repeatedly, time after time, and say, here in the presence of the Senate, that he will not obey the authority of the United States, it is time, with due deference to him, that the spirit—not the Senator, but the spirit—or rebellion, which crops out in that way, should be rebuked. I claim nothing mentally, it was to be senator, but the spirit—or rebellion, which crops out in that way, should be rebuked. I claim nothing mentally, but I do claim to love my country, and, God help ng me, I will contend against this rebellion to the bitter end of it, whether in the Senator from Delaware or in him who is now confined in Foriress Monroe. Sir, we have had too much trouble from this spirit already. If the men who have been engaged in the rebellion accept the stuation, let them accept it, sir; but let not the same spirit and opposition which be, at the rebellion be manifested in the Senate of the United States. We owe it to the people of the United States who have stood by us through the rebellion, that this Senate shall be free from expressions of the kind, and if the Senator from Delaware rejoices that the rebellion has been put down it the senator from Delaware rejoices that the rebellion has been put down in the Senate of the United States. We ome it to the people of the United States who have stood by us through the rebellion, that this Senate shall be free from expressions of the kind, and if the Senator from Delaware rejoices that the rebellion has been put down in the Senate of the United States who have stood by us through the rebell

mitted to; and I would ask the Senator from New Hampehire to be more courteous in the use of language. The time has gone by when sensible men indulged in reflections upon the motives of others, simply because they may differ in their political views, or in their interpretation in reference to a statute, whether State or federal. Now, sir, I have sought no controversy with that Senator or any other; and hereafter, as in the past, if I believe an act is unconstitutional I will say so; and I have as much confidence in my own judgment, in reference to questions of character, as I have in the judgment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. CLARK—Mr. President, I have heard the Senator's remarks, and I do not beg one jot or tittle from what I have said. I meant no disrespect to the Senator, but simply to rebuke a spirit manifested here. If I have second on the say again what I have said, I shall certainly say it.

was disagreed to.

Mr. EDSUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved to amend by providing that in all suits against officers referred to in the act, the government of the United States shall pay all the disangree and costs.

This was disagreed to.

Mr. How, (rep.) of Wis., offered an amendment making it the duty of the Attorney General and the District Attorneys to defend all officers in the United States Courts seed in the cages alleded to in the bill.

This was disagreed to.

trict Attorneys to defend all officers in the United States. Courts sued in the cases alluded to in the bill.

This was disagreed to.

Mr. Handucke, (dem.) of Md., moved to amend the following clause of the first section:—"But no such order shall be a defence to any suit or action for any act done or omitted to be done after the passage of this act," by adding the words, "nor for any act done with malice, cruelty or unnecessary severity."

Adopted.—Yeas 18, nays 16.

Mr. Doollittik officers an amendment to the first section, to the effect that the order of a superior officer shall constitute, in those States and Territories where martial law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been conclusive.

Mr. Doollittis subsequently withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Settimum of the first section in the declared of the conclusive.

ment.
Mr. Sautsruny demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.
The bill then passed by yeas 30, nays 4. The nays were:—Messre Buckalew, Guthre, Hendricks and Sauls-

were: -- Mossrs. Buckslew, Guthre, Hendricks and Sauls-bury.
Mr. Clark moved that when the senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday.
The Senate then adjourned, at half-past five o'clock P. M.

P. M.

CORRECTION OF THURSDAY'S SENATE REPORT.

The following appears in the report of the Senate as printed in Friday's papers:

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution calling upon the President for any additional information since his last report upon the expediency of transferring the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Interior Department to the War Department.

It should have been as follows:-

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution calling upon the President for any additional information since his last report which he may have in relation to the condition of the Southern States. It was adopted.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to report upon the expediency of transferring the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Interior Department to the War Department.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, April 20, 1866.

The first business in order to-day, being Friday, wa call of committees for reports of a private nature. ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE TO CAPITOL EMPLOYES.

On a report by Mr. ROLLINS, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on Accounts, an additional clerk was allowed to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and the pay of a couple of laborers was agreed to.

couple of laborers was agreed to.

ANNUITY FOR AN OLD BALLIMORE PATRIOT.

Mr. WARD, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill giving to Ishmael Day, of Baltimore county, Maryland, an annuity of \$421 50, as a recognition of his heroism in defending the national flag from Gimore's rebel raiders on the 12th of July, 1864, and for his less of property on that occasion. According to the report, which was read, Mr. Day is a patriarchal patriot, seventy-four years of age, and when two of Gimore's raiders attempted to had down the national flag over his dwelling he shot one of them dead and put the other to flight. The consequence was his property was destroyed by a large party of rebels.

Mr. Ward made an appeal to the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Urson, (rep.) of Mich., wanted to know on what principle of law the bill could be sustained.

Mr. Ward replied—Oh, it is on the real principle that we sustain every man who sustains the flag in that way. Several members here exclaimed "Good," "You are right."

Several members here exclaimed "Good," "You are right."

Sr. Driano, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the committee, explained the queston. He said the rule in the committee was to reject all claims for damages, the result of the ravages of war. Ishmael Day was a loser to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars, but the committee felt it could do nothing to compensate him for that loss. Still, the circumstances were so preculiar, the act so noble, that the committee agreed to submit to the House the question of giving to the old man for the few remaining years of he life, in the last of which he exhibited this high degree of gallanity, a small pension. If \$400 a year was too much, the House might reclued it.

Mr. Washtunez, (rep.) of lil—We understood from the reading of the report that the bill was put upon the ground of loss of property.

Mr. Driano said he knew that the question had not

Mr. Delano, from the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution suthorizing the remission to John Weils & Sons, of Baltimore, Md., of so much of the penalty incurred by thom by reason of their failure to comply with their contract of the 4th of October, 1863, for repairing the steamer City of Albany as may be covered by the actual loss of the government by reason of the delay in completing the repair of such steamer. Mr. Delano explained the circumstances.

The joint resolution was read three times and passed.

DUPLICATION OF LOST BONDS.

Mr. DELANO, also from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to Theodore G. Eswald, of Providence, R. I., two \$1.000 seven-thirty bonds in lieu of two such bonds, numbered 104, 152 and 104, 153, partially destroyed by fire, and the charred remnants of which are deposited

R. I., two \$1,000 seven-thirty bonds in lieu of two such bonds, numbered 104,152 and 104,153, partially destroyed by fire, and the charred remnants of which are deposited in the Treasury.

The bill was considered and passed.

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The bill was considered and passed.

Mr. Washeurs, of Ill., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report of the mixed Board of Engineers and Naval Officers of which Commander Latemer was President and Majors Chase, Barnard and Beauregard were members, in 1851 and 1852, and the report of Major Beauregard in 1852 or 1853, relative to the success of the operations of the Law Company in deepening the Southwest Pass as per contract.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Syrvens (rep.) of Pennsylvania, went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Smith in the Chair, to consider the bill reported yesterday, appropriating \$115,000 for definencies in the public printing, \$450,000 for paper, and \$95,000 for binding.

The Committee afterwards rose and reported the bill The Committee afte

binding.

The Committee afterwards rose and reported the bill to the House and it was passed.

CONSTRUKTION OF THE ARMY BILL RESUMED.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize and establish the army of the United States, the pending question being on Mr. Thayor's amendment to the thirteenth section, relative to the Admired Constraint Department.

Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed it vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned a assistant adjutant general, but only to change the title to adjutant in the case of those who rank as lieutenant colonel or major, without affecting in any way their relative positions or the time from which they take such rank.

fused.

The debate was continued at considerable length by
Mr. Thayse (rep.) of Pa., and Davis (rep.) of N. Y.,
against the socition as reported by the committee, and
by Mr. Schreck is support of it.

Mr. Davis commented upon the remarks of Mr.
Schenck yesterday, reflecting on officers in the Adjutant
General's Department.
Mr. Schreck challenged him to point to a single phrase

rounded this House would make it very comment to effect any reformation of a bureau. His lear had been realized even to an extent beyond his anticipations. Suil he mean to struggle on, and would endeavor to sustain the action of the committee, even though opposed to some members of the committee, even though opposed to some members of the committee, even though opposed to some members of the committee, even though opposed to some members of the committee, who had concurred in the report. He intended to struggle on with the bill upon the principle that he who was willing to make wholesome corrections of abuses and to remove encumbrances was a better friend of the army and of the country than he who preferred to continue matters as they had grown up.

Mr. THAYER rose to repel the imputation conveyed in the language of the chairman of the Mintary Committee. He would leave the House and the country to judge of the good taste of the scolding which the chairman of that committee had given the House for daring to differ with him upon a subject under consideration in the House. That gentleman had spoken of the influence of bereaus and of personal influence. He (Mr. Thayer) discharged his duty here under a conseintions sense of the obligations that he owed to the country and his constituents. He was not the agent of any bureau or department, but was quite as independent, politically and personality, of every bureau department of the government as was the chairman of the Military Committee. If that gentleman would discharge his duty with the same absence of personal motive and personal aim he would satisfy the utmost expectations of his constituents and of the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schusck declared that when he said there were local, personal aim he would satisfy the utmost expectations.

tive and personal aim he would satisfy the utmost expectations of his constituents and of the country. (Laughter.)

Mr. Schinker declared that when he said there were so ial, personal and official influences brought to operate on members on this subject, he meant just what he said.

Mr. Tarsks intimated that the statement gained no weight by repetition.

Mr. Schinker continued to say that all members, himself included, were subject to these influences in a greater or less degree. He reiterated the expression of his disappointment at the action of the House.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., did not think it a killing affair, even if the gentleman from Ohio was disappointed. The majority of the House had acted upon its good sense, the opinion of the gentleman to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. HARDING, (rep.) of Ill, from the Committee Militia, reported back with amendments the House be oducate the militia. Ordered to be printed and committed.

committed.

SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. TAYLOR, (dom.) of N. Y., presented a
the city of New York citizens, setting forth
of the present constitutional representation
States Senate, &c.

Public Lands.

OUR LATE CONSUL AT BARIA.

On motion of Mr. Moorring, (rep.) of Pa., leave was granted to Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to report back the Senate bill to pay Thomas F. Wisson, late United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil, fifteen hundred dollars in full for extra services and all other claims of his against the government; which was considered and passed.

MOGE LAND ASKED FOR RALEGOAD CONSTRUCTION.

Mr ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis, presented a memorial from the Wissonsin Legislature for a grant of land to aid in the construction of so much of the Winnebago and Superior Railroad as extends from Doty's Island to Stavans' Point. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Rics, (rep.) of Me., asked leave to offer a resoltion instructing the Committee on Banking and Currento inquire into the expediency of providing by laws fithe conversion of State banks now organized into national banks on or before the first of January next.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill., objected, and then, at halpast four, the House adjourned.

## THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Weed Trying to Hedge-He is Fearful Defeat Smythe's Confirmation-The New Collector Annoyed by the Officeseck-ers-Officially Announced that He Has No Power to Give Places-All Applitical Power of the Custom House Should Be Used-Application for Hondsmen, &c. There seems to have been considerable alarm among the Johnson republicans or Weed men, yesterday, in re-

they were fearful that they had proclaimed their victory guard. He was in his room at the Asior House yester day and announced to all importuners (and there were not a few who called upon him for appointments in the Cus-Saturday night; he thought that the President had made sult. He did not think Mr. Smythe the man for the bas been given ou: that Mr. Weed and his friends are to divide now and let the hangry Weed men have

COMPLAINT OF ONE OF SMYTHE'S PRIENDS COMPLAINT OF ONE OF SETTLE'S PRIERIS.

Were there any doubt in regard to which wing of the party Mr. Smythe will soon identify himself, or as to the question who has captured the new Collector, from the facts developed among the politicians, a note in the shape of a complaint from one of the parties connected with the Central National Bank reveals enough to prove conclusivity how it stands. Says this writer:—"Truly, official position brings its evils and annoyances. Even before our new Collector is confirmed by the Senate hosts are crowding into his bank, and even reals ng to his private residence, for places under him. They do not seem to understand the indelicacy and impertinents of such premature action, annoying one who really has no more power at pressul

course and clean and the procession of the course and politician and does not took upon these and politician and the politicians do the politician and the politicians do not give him a moment may be considered seminoficial. It shows in the first place that the politicians do not give him a moment's peace, but are importantly him the politicians do not give him a moment's peace, but are importantly him tight and day. They should consider that he is not a politician and does not took upon these annoyances in the same manner that professional officabilities and politician and does not took upon these annoyances in the same manner that professional officabilities, which all political officeholders are best with, and tooks at them in altogether a different light than is done by professional politicians. Judging from this sote an applicant cannot do a worse thing for his claim than to be continually annoying him with their importanties. Besides, it is there announced that he has no more power to "give away places than a man in the moon." Is not this a sufficient him for the hungry officeseekers that they must make their applicantions elsewher? That part of the business of the Collector has passed out of his hands, and, as heretofore stated, the place to apply is at room No. 11 Astor house, not at the Central National Bank. If the politicians still refuse to recognize this fact, when it has been folly and clearly established, and will persist in not giving Mr. Smythe any peace or comfort either at hear to the power to confer appointments. Now, let those who are anxious for positions apply to Weed, It will not annoy hun in the least, besides, it will remind him of old times and no doubt convince him that he has again recovered his power as the great party leader the second and the Collector has again recovered his power as the great party leader in the State, who once more makes and unmakes men.

Mr. S. Namera continued that the statement gained no Mr. S. Namera continued to say that all members, him edit included, were subject to these influences in a greater of seed degree. He retierated the expression of his disappointment at the action of the House.

All Reads, the control of the House.

All Reads, the control of the House, the contrary notwith the control of the greater of the contrary notwith standing.

The majority of the House has acted upon its good sense, the opinion of the gentleman to the contrary notwith standing.

And From the contrary notwith the contrary that the control of the contrary notwith standing.

And From the contrary notwith the contrary notwith the control of the contrary of the control of the con

snuff the steam which arises from the cooking for a year or two. Thus is all their constitutions will bear. They have been on short allowance so long that it will be injurious for them to be piaced on full fare at once; but they must commence with homeopathic doses at first and a smell of the steam is all that they can be allowed on the start, and this only on condition that they show repeniance for their past sins.

Repentance for their past sins.

Nearly two dozen of our wealthy citizens volunteered to Mr. Smythe to be his bondsmen, now looks as though he would have some tro selecting these who are to become his securities are all so anxious that it is becoming a delicate q for him to select the two or three men out of without offending others and bring charged without offending others and bring charged within the select the two or three men out of without offending others and bring charged within the appointment, we the politicians are or not.

## NAVY BULLETIN.

ntney. Leslie D. Frost, acting assistant surgeon, and duty at the Naval Hospital, Cheisea, Mass.

William A. Morgan, Acting Master, and ordered

DETACHED—APRIL 10.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph T. Hathaway, Acting Third Assistant Engineer John L. Young, from the Guif squadron, and granted leave of absence.

Acting Master J. C. Bunner, from the receiving ship Grampus, and granted leave of absence.

Acting Master F. A. O'Connor, from duty in Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, and ordered to duty at Boston Navy Yard.

DETACHED—APRIL 13.

DETACHED—APRIL 13.
Acting Master A. Burmer, from the receiving ship Verment, and granted leave of absence.

Lieutenagt Commander Henry W. Miller. DISMISSED—APRIL 13.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. S. Harvey,
ORDERED—APRIL 10.
L. eutenant Commander Charles S. Norton

Paymaster Casper Schenck to the receiving ship Inde-pendence, Mare Island, California. penuence, Mare Island, California.

Acting Assistant Pay master C. E. Boggs, at Mare Island Navy Yard, California, to New York and report by letter to Department.

letter to Department.
ORDER REVOKED—APRIL 10.

Mate C. F. Taylor to steamer Shamrock.
PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS—APRIL 10.
Acting Assistant Paymaster G. C. Hendee, of Mass.

Mass.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED—APRIL 10.

Acting Master S. H. Newman, from March 20.

Acting Ensign Henry B. Colby, of steamer New York, from receipt of order.

Maie C. F. Taylor, from April 10.

Acting Chief Engin er D. Clinton Riter, from April 5.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Aifred Lapoint, from April 8.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. A. Manchester, from April 5.

MISCRILANEOUS.

from April 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States steamer James Adger has been relieved as guardiship at Aspinwall by the United States steamer Florida, which arrived there on the 9th inst. Commodors J. A. Winslow having completed the dues to which he was ordered to Washington, will proceed to Peusacole, Florida, and assume command of the Guif squadron.

Acting Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher will transfer the command of the Gulf squadron to Commodore J. A. Winslow on his arrival at Fensacola, Florida, and will return North.

DEATHS. Lientenant Commander M. Patterson Jones, April 11, near Washington, D. C. Surgeon M. G. Deianoy, April 5, at Geneva, N. Y. Actin: Emsign Charles Knowles, April 9, at Naval Hospital, New York.

Mate Benjamin Russell, March 28, at Naval Hospital, Spusseols, Florida.

STAND OF COLORS TO THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N Y. S. N. G.—Mayor Hoffman will review the Seventy-first regiment N. Y. S. N. O. on Monday, between two and three o'clock, and present them with a stand of colors on behalf of the city.

MISCELLANEOUS. -WHAT THE LADIES SAY:-

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